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selected from troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone, and from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of a biguanide antidiabetic agent, said amounts being synergistic in the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

2. A composition of claim 1 wherein the sulfonylurea is selected from glisoxepid, glyburide, acetohexamide, chlorpropamide, glibornuride, tolbutamide, tolazamide, glipizide, gliclazide, gliquidone, glyhexamide, phenbutamide, and tolcyclamide.

3. A composition of claim 1 wherein the biguanide is metformin.

4. A synergistic composition comprising from about 100 mg to about 1000 mg of troglitazone, from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of glyburide, and from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin.

5. A synergistic composition comprising from about 5 mg to about 10 mg of rosiglitazone, from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea, and from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin.

6. A synergistic composition comprising from about 50 mg to about 200 mg of pioglitazone, from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea, and from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin.

7. A method of treating diabetes by administering to a patient in need of treatment from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea antidiabetic agent in combination with from about 5 mg to about 2500 mg of a glitazone antidiabetic agent selected from troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone and from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of a biguanide antidiabetic agent, wherein said amounts are synergistic for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

8. A method according to claim 7 wherein the sulfonylurea antidiabetic agent is selected from glisoxepid, glyburide, acetohexamide, chlorpropamide, glibornuride,

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tolbutamide, tolazamide, glipizide, gliclazide, gliquidone, glyhexamide, phenbentamide, and tolcyclamide.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the glitazone antidiabetic agent is selected from troglitazone, pioglitazone, and rosiglitazone.

10. A method according to claim 8 wherein the biguanide is metformin.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the glitazone is troglitazone.

12. A method according to claim 10 wherein the glitazone is rosiglitazone.

13. A method according to claim 10 wherein the glitazone is pioglitazone.

14. A method of treating diabetes by administering to a patient in need of treatment from about 5 mg to about 10 mg of rosiglitazone together with from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin and from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea, wherein said amounts are synergistic for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

15. A method of treating diabetes by administering to a patient in need of treatment from about 100 mg to about 1000 mg of troglitazone together with from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin and from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea, wherein said amounts are synergistic for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

16. A method of treating diabetes by administering to a patient in need of treatment from about 50 mg to about 200 mg of pioglitazone together with from about 300 mg to about 2000 mg of metformin and from about 3 mg to about 250 mg of a sulfonylurea, wherein said amounts are synergistic for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

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